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upon the basis of his own idiosyncracies. The author quotes from the writings of sociological students in Europe to show that the African system has evolved no counterpart of the "submerged tenth" in European capitals.

The book contains many ideas and much information of value, though, being written wholly from the Africa point of view, some of the opinions expressed will naturally find little indorsement among the white races.

Das Wetter und seine Bedeutung für das praktische Leben. Von Professor Dr. Carl Kassner. 8vo. Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer. 1908. Pp. 148. Illustrated. (Price, 1 mark 50 pf.)

If one may judge by the number of small text-books of meteorology published in Germany during the past few years, the popular interest in weather-study in that country must be increasing very rapidly. We already have the books of Köppen, Trabert, van Bebber and Kaegbein. Köppen has given us two books, one on marine meteorology and one on climatology, and Trabert has also given us two books, one, a small one, on meteorology and the second, a larger one, on meteorology and climatology. The most recent addition to this growing list is a useful little book by Professor Kassner, observer at the Royal Prussian Meteorological Institute in Berlin, and *Privatdozent* at the Royal Technical High School in the same city. The aim of this volume is to set forth, for the information of the average reader, (1) the historical development of weather forecasting; (2) the basis of modern weather forecasting, and (3) the relations of the weather to the everyday life of man. The subjects discussed are thus not the same as those already included in other books, and for this reason we feel that Professor Kassner has made a real contribution to meteorological literature. The section dealing with the historical development of weather forecasting summarizes briefly the results of Dr. Hellmann's investigations into meteorological folk-lore and literature, but we wish to call special attention to the third section, which is an innovation in meteorological text-books. This section deals with *Die Bedeutung des Wetters für das praktische Leben*. It is significant that so much attention is now being paid to the human relations of the sciences. In geography, anthropo-geography and ontography are becoming every day more familiar terms. In a new book on climate, the author uses the sub-title, "considered especially in relation to man."

Professor Kassner has collected and classified a considerable number of illustrations of the relation of weather conditions to the life of man; to his health, and his activities. Many of these are not new to those who have worked along these same lines, but the collection of such examples will make them generally useful to a large body of teachers and students. In view of the fact that the third section of Professor Kassner's book is somewhat unique, it is worth while to note here the principal subdivisions of the subject as given by the author. III. The Importance of Weather in Practical Life. 1. Introduction. 2. Agriculture and Forestry. 3. Trade and transportation. 4. Industries. 5. Law. 6. Influence of weather upon man and upon the life of the community, including disease, health resorts, and history. 7. The influence of man upon the weather, including deforestation and reforestation; irrigation and drainage; artificial rain; lightning protection, and hail-shooting. It will be noted that this is an interesting list of headings, and the discussion is well worth reading. We congratulate Professor Kassner upon his contribution to meteorological literature. The low price of the book (1 mark, 50 pf., bound) brings it within reach of a large number of readers.

R. DeC. W.